DAC/IFW

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Robert E. Ersek et al.	**In Re:**	Patent Term Extension Application
Patent No.:	5,336,263		
Issued:	August 9, 1994	**Filed:**	December 20, 2006
For:	TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL AND GASTRIC FLUID REFLUX DISORDERS BY INJECTION OF MICROPARTICLES	**Attorney Docket No.:**	UPL0005/US/2

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Mail Stop Hatch-Waxman PTE
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I CERTIFY THAT ON October 9, 2007, THIS PAPER IS BEING DEPOSITED WITH THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AS FIRST CLASS MAIL IN AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED: ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, MAIL STOP HATCH-WAXMAN PTE, P.O. BOX 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450.

Renee A. Wolff

RENEE A. WOLFF

RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF INFORMALITIES

Dear Sir:

The following remarks are submitted in response to the Legal Advisor's Notice of Informalities mailed September 24, 2007. The time period for response is set to expire on November 24, 2007. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that this response is timely filed. No fee is believed to be necessary to file this paper. Please charge any underpayment to Kagan Binder Deposit Account No. 50-1775 and notify us of the same.

It was stated that the application for patent term extension is considered informal as the application does not comply with certain provisions of 37 CFR 1.740.

REMARKS

A Supplemental Application for Extension of Patent Term Pursuant to 35 USC 156 is submitted herewith in response to the Legal Advisor's Notice of Informalities dated September 24, 2007. Applicants direct the Legal Advisor's attention to the following three locations in the Supplemental Application in response to the Legal Advisor noting that three requirements of 37CFR 1.74 were not met:

First, 37CFR 1.74(a)(1) requires a complete identification of the approved product as by appropriate chemical and generic name, physical structure or characteristics. In response to the first informality regarding providing the complete identification of the approved product, Applicant provides in the application on pages 1 to 2, the following description: "Macroplastique® is a permanently implanted, non-pyrogenic, injectable bulking agent composed of polydimethylsiloxane (silicone elastomer) particles suspended in a polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) carrier gel. Macroplastique is supplied sterile in a pre-filled, 3 cc syringe, containing approximately 2.5 ml of product. Sterilization is by gamma irradiation. Injection of Macroplastique is accomplished using the Uroplasty Administration Device (a manual device used to facilitate depressing the syringe plunger) and the Uroplasty Rigid Endoscopic Needle (both sold separately). Following injection into the tissue, the PVPcarrier gel dissipates, leaving behind the silicone elastomer particles. The injection of Macroplastique creates increased tissue bulk, resulting in reduced urinary incontinence."

Second, 37 CFR 1.740(a)(6) requires a complete identification of the patent for which an extension is being sought by the name of the inventor, the patent number, the date of issue, and the date of expiration. Applicant provides on page 1 in the application, the following identification: "Letters Patent of the United States Number 5,336,263, issued on August 9, 1994, granted to inventors Robert A. Ersek, Arthur A. Beisang, and Arthur A. Beisang, III expiring on April 6, 2012.

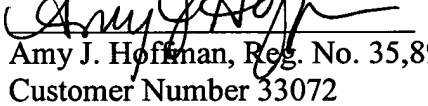
Third, 37 CFR 1.740(a)(13) requires a statement that applicant acknowledges a duty to disclose to the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Secretary of Agriculture any information which is material to the determination of entitlement to the extension sought. Applicants direct the Legal Advisor's attention to page 2, item 5 wherein Applicants disclose the copendency of

two other patent term extensions for the Macroplastique® Implants product.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application for patent term extension is now compliant with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.740. It is also respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance. The prompt issuance of a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited. If the Legal Advisor believes that a phone conference could resolve any remaining issues in the application, the Legal Advisor is invited to call the undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully Submitted,

By: 

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Dated: 10/9/07

38864

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Robert A. Ersek et al.	**Attorney Docket No.**	UPL0005/US/2
Patent No.:	5,336,263		
Issued:	August 9, 1994		
For:	TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL AND GASTRIC FLUID REFLUX DISORDERS BY INJECTION OF MICROPARTICLES		

Commissioner for Patents
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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON October 9, 2007
THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING DEPOSITED WITH THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AS FIRST CLASS MAIL IN AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, MAIL STOP HATCH-WAXMAN PTE, P.O. BOX 1450, ARLINGTON, VA 22313-1450.
Renee A. Wolff
RENEE A. WOLFF

SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF PATENT TERM PURSUANT TO 35 USC 156

Dear Sir,

Applicant, Uroplasty, Inc., located at 5420 Feltl Road Minnetonka, MN 55343 ("Uroplasty"), represents that it is the assignee of the entire interest in and to Letters Patent of the United States Number 5,336,263, issued on August 9, 1994, granted to inventors Robert A. Ersek, Arthur A. Beisang, and Arthur A. Beisang, III, expiring on April 6, 2012, by virtue of an assignment of such patent to Uroplasty recorded December 11, 2006 at Reel 18606, Frame 0748. The patent and its claims are directed to Treatment of Urological and Gastric Fluid Reflux Disorders by Injection of Micro Particles forming the subject of regulatory review by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

On October 30, 2006, Uroplasty received permission for commercial marketing pursuant to Section 515 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act for its Injectable Urethral Bulking Agent commercially known as Macroplastique® Implants. Macroplastique® is a permanently implanted, non-pyrogenic, injectable bulking agent composed of polydimethylsiloxane (silicone elastomer) particles suspended in a polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) carrier gel. Macroplastique® is supplied sterile in a pre-filled, 3 cc syringe, containing approximately 2.5 ml of product. Inasmuch as the subject

matter of the patent is directed to the approved bulking agent and since the patent issued before the regulatory review period concluded, including the clinical trials, the present Application for Extension is deemed appropriate.

Applicant hereby submits this application for extension of patent term under 35 USC 156 by providing the following information as required by 37 CFR 1.740:

(1) This application for patent term extension of US Patent Number 5,336,263 issued on August 9, 1994, to Robert A. Ersek, Arthur A. Beisang, and Arthur A. Beisang, III, normally expiring on April 6, 2012 is timely filed within the sixty day period for submission pursuant to §1.720(f) as it is being filed within the time period ending December 28, 2006 which is the last day on which this application could be submitted.

(2) A copy of US Patent Number 5,336,263 is attached hereto as Exhibit A along with a maintenance fee statement (Exhibit B) establishing the status as being current.

(3) No disclaimer or reexamination certificate has been issued with respect to US Patent Number 5,336,263. US Patent Number 5,336,263 has not previously been extended.

(4) Applicants hereby disclose two other patent term extensions have been filed for the same product, Macroplastique® Implants, which are copending and were filed for U.S. Patent Nos. 5,258,028 and 5,571,182.

(5) A claim chart attached hereto as Exhibit C showing each applicable patent claim demonstrating how the claims read on the approved product is also enclosed.

(continued on next page)

(6) The relevant dates and information pursuant to 35 USC 156 to enable the Secretary of Health and Human Services to determine the length for the applicable regulatory review period are as follows:

(a) Testing Phase: Investigational Device Exemption ("IDE") Activity:

(1) June 30, 1999 the initial IDE #G990150/S1 submission occurred, with the submission being in a form outlining undertakings and conclusions to date. This IDE was submitted pursuant to 21 CFR Part 812. Copies of the initial cover letter and table of contents of the submission documents are attached as Exhibit D.

(2) July 30, 1999 – the FDA conditionally approves the IDE.

(3) August 24, 1999 – Applicant files IDE Supplement addressing requests of conditional approval.

(4) September 16, 1999 – FDA approves IDE attached as Exhibit E.

(b) Approval Phase: Premarket Approval ("PMA") Activity:

(1) December 21, 2004 the original PMA submission occurred for Macroplastique® Implants. The PMA cover letter and accompanying table of contents is attached as Exhibit F.

(2) February 9, 2005 Site Update was submitted and the cover letter for such update is attached as Exhibit G.

(3) March 16, 2005 PMA Amendment submitted.

(4) August 28, 2006 PMA Amendment.

(5) October 30, 2006 PMA Approved and is attached as Exhibit H.

(7) It is the opinion of applicant that US Patent Number 5,571,182 under consideration here is eligible for an extension period of 1,640 days (until April 30, 2015), this being the maximum period allowed pursuant to the provisions of 37 CFR 1.777(d) (1) through (d) (6). This extension period is determined on the following basis:

THE EXTENSION PERIOD FOR U.S. 5, 336,263 IS DETERMINED AS FOLLOWS:

The following refers to provision of 37 CFR 1.777:

c) The length of the regulatory review period for the product is the sum of:

(1) The number of days in the period beginning on the date a clinical investigation on humans involving the device was begun and ending on the date an application was initially submitted with respect to the device under section 515 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:

September 16, 1999 (IDE Approval – date an exemption under §520(g) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act first became effective) through submission of PMA on December 21, 2004 = 1924 days

(2) Number of days beginning on the date the application was submitted under section 515 and ending on the date such application was approved:

(i) December 21, 2004 through October 30, 2006 = 678 days (approval phase);

(ii) the regulatory review period is considered to be 1,924 days plus 678 days = 2,602.

d) The term of the patent term extension is determined by:

(1) Subtracting the number of days from the regulatory review period as follows:

(i) The number of days in the periods of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of before the date on which the patent issued = zero days;

(ii) The number of days in the periods of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section during which it is determined under 35 U.S.C. 156(d)(2)(B) by the Secretary that applicant did not act with due diligence = this number is considered to be zero days;

(iii) One-half the number of days remaining in the period defined by paragraph (c)(1) of this section after that period is

reduced in accordance with paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section = 1924 days divided by 2 = 962 plus approval phase of 678 = 1640 days;

(2) Adding the number of days determined in paragraph (d)(1) to the original term of the patent as shortened by any terminal disclaimer (normal date of patent expiration) plus 1640 days = October 2, 2016;

(3) By adding 14 years to the date of approval of the application under section 515 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the date a product development protocol was declared completed under section 515(f)(6) of the Act = October 30, 2020

(4) By comparing the dates for the ends of the periods obtained pursuant to paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section with each other and selecting the earlier date = October 2, 2016.

(5) The original patent was issued after September 24, 1984,

(i) by adding 5 years to the original expiration date of the patent or earlier date set by terminal disclaimer = April 6, 2017; and

(ii) By comparing the dates obtained pursuant to paragraphs (d)(4) and (d)(5)(i) of this section with each other and selecting the earlier date =October 2, 2016.

(continued on next page)

DUE DILIGENCE

Pursuant to the provisions of 37 CFR 1.777(d) (1) (ii), the Secretary of Health and Human Services may subtract a number of days from the regulatory review period during which the applicant did not act with due diligence. In this connection, it is applicant's established policy to exercise diligence in connection with those matters relating to the regulatory review of devices under the subject patent. The factual bases supporting exercise of this policy are as follows:

(1) Applicant's organization has an employee whose sole responsibility is the handling of regulatory affairs. This person is Michael Morrell, Director of Regulatory Affairs, an individual with 10 years of experience in FDA matters;

(2) The device which underwent regulatory review was and is the sole product of applicant's organization undergoing FDA §515 approval, and hence Mr. Morrell was able to devote full attention to matters involved in the regulatory review, and such matters were always handled with dispatch; and

(3) Applicant is unaware of any circumstance during the regulatory review period when it did not act with due diligence.

(continued on next page)

(8) Marketing Applicant, Uroplasty, undertook significant activities before and during the regulatory review period with respect to the Macroplastique® Implants. Throughout the approval period, Uroplasty was marketing and selling the Macroplastique® product throughout the world. The activities and dates on which they occurred are summarized below:

(a) Clinical subjects were enrolled in a study beginning April 1991 at the Departments of Urology at Nottingham City Hospital and Mansfield Kingsmill Hospital in the United Kingdom. A paper was published in 1996 entitled, "Peri-Urethral Silicone Microimplants (Macroplastique®) for the Treatment of Genuine Stress Incontinence" by Harriss D.R., Iacovou, J.W., Lember R.J. in the British Journal of Urology 1996, 787: 722-728.

(b) November 1992 Uroplasty introduced the Macroplastique® Implants product to the market in Europe and it has been sold continuously to date.

(c) Applicants sought CE Mark approval in Europe. On June 4, 1996 CE mark approval was received.

(d) In June of 1998 Uroplasty introduced the Macroplastique® Implants product to the market in Canada and it has been sold continuously to date.

(e) Preclinical Pre-IDE was submitted to the FDA on August 20, 1998.

(f) Canadian regulatory approval referred to as a license was received on November 19, 1998.

(g) Clinical Pre-IDE was submitted to the FDA on January 28, 1999

(h) IDE was submitted to the FDA on June 30, 1999

(i) Unconditional IDE approval was received on September 16, 1999

(j) Site waiver letter was submitted by Applicant on January 28, 2000

(k) On May 31, 2000 an IDE Supplement was submitted by Applicant to modify study criteria

(l) On June 16, 2000 the IDE Supplement was approved by the FDA.

(m) December 20, 2001 another IDE Supplement was submitted by Applicant to increase the number of sites.

(n) January 17, 2002 – IDE Supplement approved

(o) Site waiver letters were submitted on January 29, 2002 and January 30, 2003.

(p) December 21, 2004 Uroplasty submitted PMA

(o) On March 25, 2005 a deficiency letter was sent from the FDA

(p) February 25, 2005 – Uroplasty requested a 100 day meeting

(q) June 22, 2005 – Uroplasty submitted a Request for Guidance

(r) July 27, 2005 IDE Completion Letter Submitted by Applicant Uroplasty

(s) September 15, 2005 – Uroplasty requested an extension

(t) September 27, 2005 – extension request granted by FDA

(u) November 2005 – A pre-meeting material submission was made by Uroplasty

(v) January 11, 2006 – Deficiency letter meeting was held

(w) March 16, 2006 – PMA Major Amendment by Applicant

(x) August 28, 2006 PMA Amendment

(y) September 11, 2006 PMA Approvable Letter

(z) September 14, 2006 PMA Amendment

(aa) October 30, 2006 PMA Approval received

(bb) Continuously throughout the testing and regulatory review periods, Applicant Uroplasty has developed markets for Macroplastique® Implants and is represented in forty (40) countries throughout the world.

(cc) Applicant has entered into distribution agreements to service the various countries.

(dd) Major markets for Macroplastique® Implants exist throughout Europe, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Latin America due to Uroplasty's continued efforts to market and sell the Macropolastique® product.

(ee) Applicant has sought protection for the name of this product by filing to register the mark, Macroplastique, as a community trademark in Europe and in the United States.

(continued on next page)

(9) Applicant acknowledges a duty to disclose to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks and the Secretary of Health and Human Services any information which is material to any determination to be made relative to this application for extension.

(10) The prescribed fee for receiving and acting upon this application for extension is $1,120.00. A check in the amount of $1,120.00 was submitted with the application filed on December 20, 2006, any deficiency or overpayment should be charged or credited to Applicant's Deposit Account 50-1775 as authorized in the accompanying letter, which is submitted in duplicate.

(11) Inquiries and/or other correspondence relating to this application for patent term extension are to be directed to:

Amy J. Hoffman, Registration No.35,897
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221 Main Street North, Suite 200
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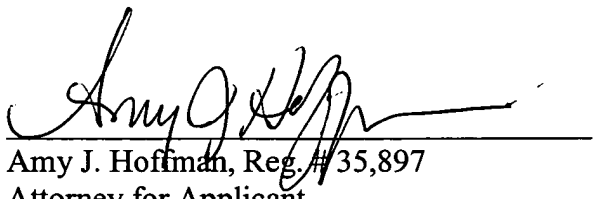
Telephone: 651-275-9807
Fax: 651-351-2954

Respectfully submitted,

KAGAN BINDER, PLLC



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AJH:38867

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Robert A. Ersek et al.	**Attorney Docket No.**	UPL0005/US/2
Patent No.:	5,336,263		
Issued:	November 2, 1993		
For:	TEXTURED MICRO IMPLANTS		

Mail Stop: Patent Extension
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

List of Exhibits

Exhibit	A	US Patent Number 5,336,263 (14 pages)
	B	Maintenance Fee Statement (1 page)
	C	Claim Chart (4 pages)
	D	June 30, 1999 cover letter and table of contents for the initial IDE #G990150/S1 Submission (6 pages)
	E	September 16, 1999 – FDA approves IDE (1 page)
	F	December 21, 2004 cover letter and table of contents for the original PMA Submission (7 pages)
	G	February 9, 2005 Site Update cover letter (1 page)
	H	October 30, 2006 PMA Approval (8 pages)

US005336263A

United States Patent [19]

Ersek et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,336,263

[45] Date of Patent: Aug. 9, 1994

[54] **TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL AND GASTRIC FLUID REFLUX DISORDERS BY INJECTION OF MMICRO PARTICLES**

[75] Inventors: **Robert A. Ersek**, 62 Pascal, Austin, Tex. 78746; **Arthur A. Beisang**, 1300 Ingerson Rd., Arden Hills, Minn. 55112; **Arthur A. Beisang, III**, 5883 Carlson St., Shoreview, Minn. 55126

[73] Assignees: **Robert A. Ersek**, Austin, Tex.; **Arthur A. Beisang**, Shoreview; **Arthur A. Beisang, III**, St. Paul, both of Minn.

[21] Appl. No.: **52,234**

[22] Filed: **Apr. 22, 1993**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 863,848, Apr. 6, 1992, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.**[5] **A61F 2/02**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **623/11**; 623/66; 600/29

[58] **Field of Search** 623/11, 12, 16, 66, 623/8; 600/29, 30

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(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—David Isabella
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Haugen and Nikolai

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Novel principles for treating urological and gastric fluid reflux disorders are disclosed wherein textured micro particles having a combination of average unidimensional particle size range and average particle texture which cooperate substantially to prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site.

20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

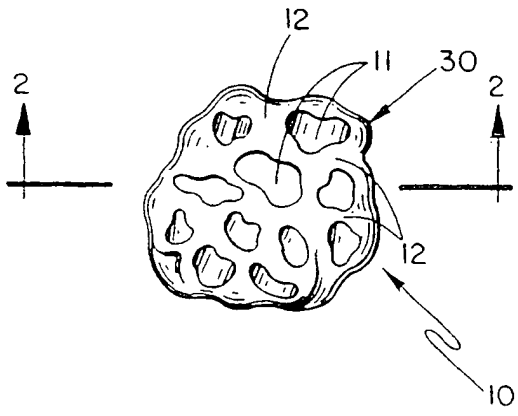

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Fig.-1

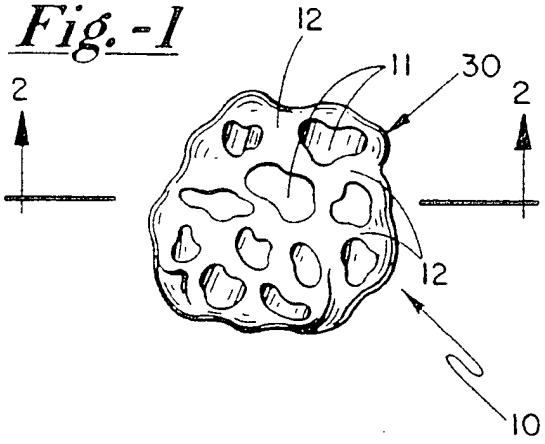


Fig.-2

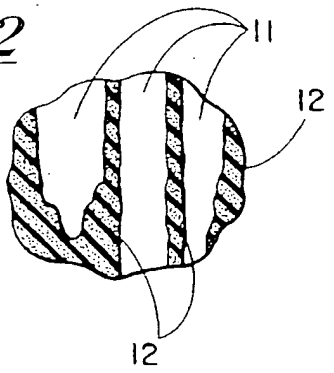


Fig.-3

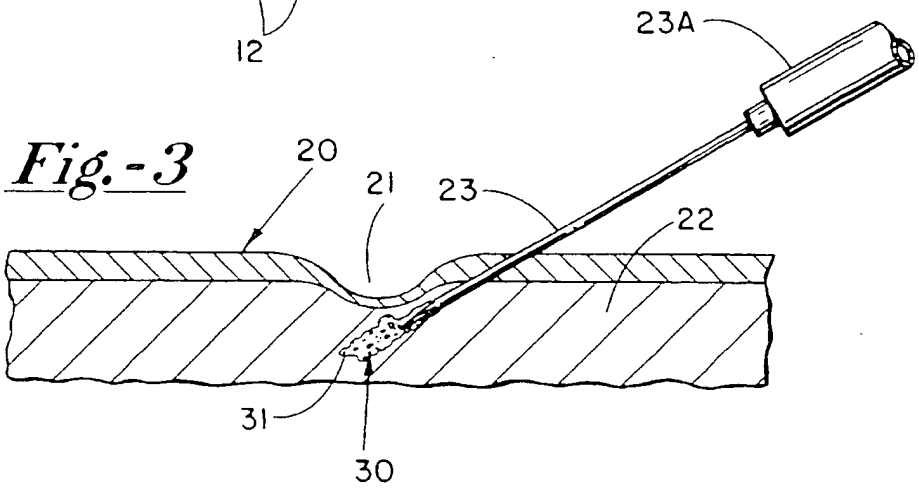


Fig.-4

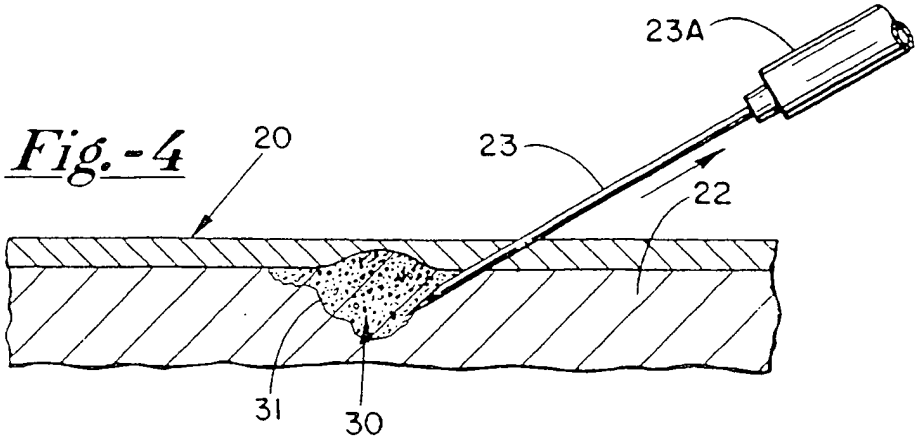


Fig.-5

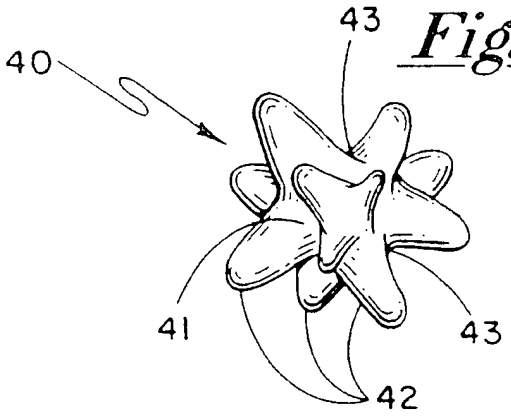


Fig.-6

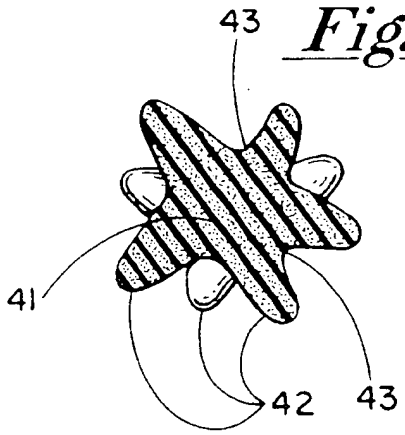
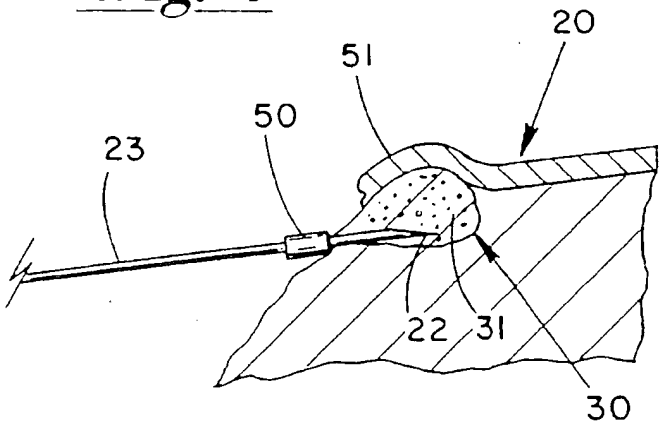


Fig.-7



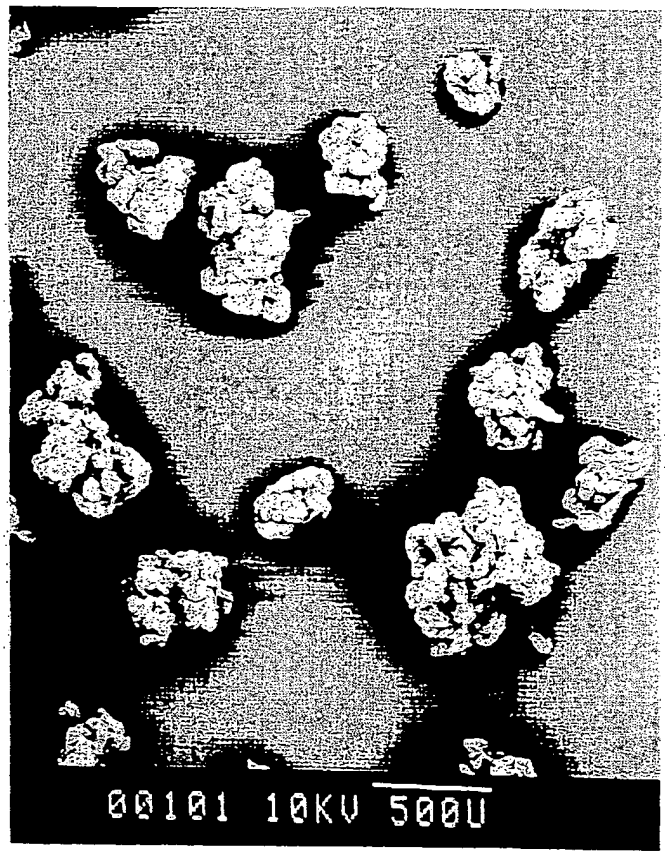


Fig. - 8

TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL AND GASTRIC FLUID REFLUX DISORDERS BY INJECTION OF MMICRO PARTICLES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation of copending application Ser. No. 07/863,848, filed on Apr. 6, 1992 now abandoned.

Cross reference is made to a related application of common inventorship and assignee, Ser. No. 07/714,273, filed Jun. 12, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,258,028 which in turn is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 07/282,671, filed Dec. 12, 1988, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I. Field of the Invention

This invention is directed generally to the permanent augmentation of soft tissue and, more particularly, to the treatment of urological disorders, e.g., incontinence, vesicoureteral reflux, gastric fluid reflux, etc., by endoscopic injection of compatible micro particle implants into the submucosal tissue. Since the invention is closely related to the treatment of incontinence, it will be described in detail by reference thereto.

With the exception of urinary incontinence secondary to neurogenic disorders, incontinence occurs when the resistance to urine flow has decreased excessively, i.e., urethral resistance to urine outflow, from whatever cause, has been lowered to the point when it can no longer resist increased intra-abdominal pressure. While this may seem to be an oversimplification of the problem, in general nearly all procedures developed to restore continence are designed on this basis to restore the lost resistance to urine outflow. Similarly, the present invention allows for the control of gastric fluid reflux when submucosal injections of the micro implants are made to the esophageal-gastric junction and to the gastric-pyloric junction.

To these ends, several surgical procedures and devices have heretofore been developed and tried with varying degrees of success, e.g., suspension procedures, plications, constrictive procedures and various combinations of these. Devices which have been developed primarily operate as plugs and cannot be used on a permanent basis. Electrical stimulation and biofeedback techniques have so far been demonstrated to have limited success in treatment of incontinence and gastric reflux.

II. Discussion of the Related Art

As examples of such treatments and procedures heretofore known in the art, mention may be made of a variety of prosthetic devices based on the compression of the urethra at a given point. (See, for example, "Treatment of urinary incontinence by implantable prosthetic sphincter," by Bradley and Timm, *Urology*, 1:252 (1973); "Treatment of post-prostatectomy urinary incontinence using a gel prostheses", by Kaufman, *Brit. J. Urol.*, 45:646 (1973) and "Treatment of post-prostatectomy urinary incontinence using a silicon gel prostheses", *Brit. J. Urol.*, 48:646 (1973).

In the practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery, inert materials have frequently been implanted to fill in defects or augment weakened tissue. These have been fabricated of a variety of materials and have been implanted using several techniques.

Certain very small particle species compounded in a lubricious material have been implanted by subcutaneous injection for both soft and hard tissue augmentation. Heretofore success has been limited. Undesirable subsequent particle migration and serious granulomatous reactions have commonly resulted. This is well documented with such materials as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) particles of very small diameter (>90% of a diameter <30 microns) in glycerine. One such product includes PTFE particles, suspended in glycerine with a minor amount of polysorbate is available under the name Polytef ® (trademark of Mentor Corp. of California). This is discussed, for example, in Malizia, et al., *JAMA*, Volume 251, No. 24, pp. 3277-3281 (1984).

U.S. Pat. No. 4,773,393 issued Sep. 27, 1988 to Haber and Malizia and assigned to C.R. Bard, Inc. relates to an apparatus for hypodermically implanting a genitourinary prosthesis comprising an extensible, inflatable tissue expanding containment membrane to be located in the proximal periurethral tissues to add bulk to these tissues and thereby overcome urinary incontinence by means of localized, controlled tissue volume increase. In column 1, reference is made to the aforementioned *JAMA* article co-authored by the co-patentee Anthony A. Malizia with respect to the widespread migration of polytef particles along with granulomas. Accordingly, the patented invention is said to obviate these problems by providing a prosthesis comprising an elastomerical biocompatible containment membrane into which a biomeric fluid or suspended particulate matter such as TEFLON particles is percutaneously injected to inflate the membrane.

The use of very small diameter particulate spheres (approximately 1-20 microns) or small diameter elongated fibrils, (generally 1-20 microns in diameter) of various materials such as cross-linked collagen or synthetic polymers suspended in an aqueous medium to which a biocompatible fluid lubricant has been added as injectable implant composition is disclosed in Wallace et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,803,075. While these materials create immediate augmentation, this result is generally short-lived as the material also has a tendency to migrate and/or be reabsorbed from the injection site by the host tissue.

Most recently, three companies have indicated in published reports their intent to enter the market for treatment of urinary incontinence with an injectable material. Mentor Corporation has received limited approval from the FDA for use of their injectable material, "Urethrin", in treating incontinent male postprostatectomy patients. Previous published reports stated that C.R. Bard, Inc. and Collagen Corporation were developing an incontinence treatment called "Contigen Bard Collagen Inplant," understood to be Collagen Corporation's "contigen" injectable bovine collagen material. Subsequently, it was reported that C.R. Bard is also evaluating for urinary incontinence treatment a product called "Hylagel-Muscle" which is said to be based upon Biomatrix's patented technology on modifying naturally occurring hyaluronan "to form three-dimensional sponge-like matrixes in the form of high molecular mass fluids, gels and solids that can separate tissue, cells and molecules."

From the foregoing survey of the current state of the art, it will thus been seen that of recent date many approaches and treatments have been proposed to cure or relieve conditions of urinary incontinence by injection. While some of these approaches have enjoyed modest success, relief has been, for the most part, only tempo-

rary in those patients where success is noted. This generally is due to granuloma reactions and/or migration of injected particulate material and reabsorption of gellular materials. Thus, there remains a very important need for a treatment that will provide a lasting remedy for successfully treating such urological disorders.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an improved method for treating urological disorders such as stress incontinence and gastric fluid reflux disorders, by injecting endoscopically a biocompatible fluid vehicle containing non-absorbable polymeric, particulate micro-implants which are characterized as being biocompatible, immunologically non-reactive and which will take advantage of the body's own mechanism to encapsulate the micro-implanted particles to prevent migration from the injection site. In accordance with the present invention, the aforementioned tasks are solved in an elegant manner by the endoscopic injection of regularly or irregularly shaped, textured or relatively smooth micro particles combined with a biocompatible fluid vehicle.

The textured micro particles have a nominal unidimensional measurement of between about 30 and 3000 microns (0.003 to 3.0 mm), and a preferred range for most applications is between about 80 and 600 microns (0.008 to 0.6 mm). The textured micro particles present generally amorphous surfaces, and normally possess surface irregularities including indentations ranging in size from, for example, 10Å (angstroms) to 500 microns, with the indentations themselves having irregular configurations and surfaces. A minimal inter-indentation distance is maintained that enables the particles to be injected through an hypodermic needle of the appropriate preselected size, and with or without a physiologic vehicle.

Examples of appropriate physiologic vehicles are saline, solutions of sodium hyaluronate, various starches, hydrogels, polyvinylpyrrolidones, other polymeric materials, polysaccharides, organic oils or fluids, all of which are well known and utilized in the art. Vehicles that are biologically compatible, i.e., cause minimal tissue reaction and are removed or metabolized without cytotoxicity, are, of course, preferred. Biologically compatible saccharides such as glucose have been found useful, aqueous solutions of starch or sodium hyaluronate may be employed and certain fats may also be found useful. In certain instances, it may be desirable to employ a totally inert vehicle. The patient's own plasma may be derived from blood withdrawn from the patient, centrifuged to remove cells (or not) and mixed with appropriate aliquots of particles and the mixture injected in the desired locations.

In this connection, highly compatible vehicles include esters of hyaluronic acids such as ethyl hyaluronate and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). PVP normally has the general empirical formula $[(CHCH_2)_2N(CH_2)_3CO]_n$ wherein n equals 25-500, a form of which is otherwise known and marketed as Plasdone™ (trademark of GAF Corporation, New York, N.Y.). Additionally, polyvinylpyrrolidone (Plasdones), hyaluronate, collagen and other biocompatible substances may be incorporated into the elastomer or combined with its surface.

In certain instances, it has been found desirable to utilize a surface modifier in combination with the micro particles, with materials such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, polytetrafluoroethylene, collagen, or hyaluronates having been found suitable. In this connection, the surface modifiers may be mixed into the substance of or with the micro particles, and furthermore may thereafter be coated with a layer of a hyaluronate or hyaluronic acid. Specifically, certain modifiers such as polytetrafluoroethylene may be admixed with, for example, a poly di-substituted siloxane particle material prior to cure to impart an average surface modification to the cured particle. A material such as hyaluronic acid may be attached to the micro particle surface either through physical or chemical bonding. Surface modifiers also can be used to typically assist in detoxification and promote the desired tissue ingrowth encapsulation. Other bioactive substances that can be included in the carrier or attached to the surface of the beads to promote encapsulation include fibronectin, n, transforming growth factor beta, and various other cytokines such as interleukin-1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a micro particle useful in accordance with the present invention, and illustrating surface irregularities typically present in the particle;

FIG. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken along the line and in the direction of the arrows 2—2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a fragmentary portion of human skin organ, and illustrating a hypodermic needle of appropriate size being utilized to introduce materials in accordance with the present invention into the subcutaneous zone beneath a depressed scar;

FIG. 4 is a view similar to FIG. 3, and illustrating the same location following subcutaneous injection of the textured micro particles in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of a useful wherein the surface irregularities project outwardly from a body member in pillar form;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the device of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary schematic view which illustrates the submucosal injection of the microparticles in the vicinity of a bladder neck; and

FIG. 8 is an actual photomicrograph of particles useful in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As heretofore mentioned, the present invention is directed to the treatment of urological and gastric fluid reflux disorders, particularly stress incontinence, by endoscopic injection of specified micro particles. The above-referenced copending application relates to an improved micro-implantation method and composition for filling depressed scars, unsymmetrical orbital floors, muscle, lip, and other tissue defects in reconstructive surgery procedures. The tissues to be augmented exhibit varying degrees of softness.

As disclosed, textured micro particles having an outside diameter between about 30 microns and 3000 microns are employed with an appropriate physiologic vehicle, as will be detailed hereinafter. A more preferred range is above about 80 microns and depending on the precise application between about 80 to 100 and 600 microns. Equivalent smooth particles should be somewhat larger.

In accordance with the invention, the particles are preferably injected through a hypodermic needle of an appropriate preselected size, preferably with an appro-

priate lubricious physiologic vehicle which is biocompatible, i.e. causes minimal tissue reaction and is removed or metabolized without cytotoxicity. As indicated above, and by way of illustration, possible suitable useful disclosed physiologic vehicles include, saline, various starches, hydrogels, polyvinylpyrrolidones (Plasdones), polysaccharides, fats, organic oils or fluids and other polymeric materials, all of which are well known and utilized in the art. In this connection, highly compatible vehicles also include esters of hyaluronic acids such as ethyl hyaluronate and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). PVP normally has the general empirical formula $[(CHCH_2)_2N(CH_2)_3CO]_n$ wherein n is in the range of about 25-500, a form of which is otherwise known and marketed as Plasdone™, or the patient's own plasma.

Additionally, polyvinylpyrrolidone (Plasdones), hyaluronate, collagen and other biocompatible substances may be incorporated into the elastomer or combined with its surface. As used herein, a "surface modifier" connotes a material combined into the formed particle, applied to the surface of the particle or added to the carrier vehicle to alter inter-particle or prosthesis-host interaction and/or particle identifiability. These surface modifiers may alter the coefficient of friction of the particles, as by making them more lubricious, render the particles more radiopaque, assist in detoxification, and/or render the surface of the particles more susceptible to tissue ingrowth or facilitate tissue encapsulation of individual particles. Useful surface modifiers include PVP, collagen, hyaluronates, polytetrafluoroethylene, and others.

The surface modifiers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone or polytetrafluoroethylene may be mixed into the substance of or with the micro particles, which furthermore may thereafter be coated with a layer of a hyaluronate or hyaluronic acid. Specifically, certain modifiers such as polytetrafluoroethylene may be admixed with, for example, a poly di-substituted siloxane particle material prior to cure to impart an average surface modification to the cured particle. A material such as hyaluronic acid may be attached to the micro particle surface either thorough physical or chemical bonding. Surface modifiers also typically are selected to assist in detoxification and promote the desired tissue encapsulation. As mentioned above, other bioactive substances that can be included in the carrier or attached to the surface of the micro implants to promote encapsulation include fibronectin, n, transforming growth factor beta, and various other cytokines such as interleukin-1.

Once implanted, the body will form a thin scar tissue around each of the implants so as to provide initial encapsulation. Polyvinylpyrrolidone, hyaluronate or collagen or other biocompatible substances may be chemically or physically combined with the particle substance or its surface to enhance the acceptance of the implant by the host. While in most situations the particles are of random size and configuration, but within the constraints of size indicated, it is generally desirable that the particles be of generally uniform configuration for use in a given procedure. With respect to relative resilience of the augmentation mass, it is preferably designed to closely simulate the tissue of the implant or injection site.

For soft tissue, a soft elastomer such as silicone rubber is a desirable material for the textured particles. This is preferably a poly(dimethylsiloxane) but may have substitute alkyl or aromatic groups. When a firm area is being treated, such as connective tissue or the like, polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) or polyethylene may be satisfactorily utilized. In those instances wherein the requirement is for hard substances, biocompatible materials such as certain calcium salts including hydroxyapatite or other such crystalline materials, biocompatible ceramics, biocompatible metals such as certain stainless steel particles, or glass may be utilized.

By way of further background, the average diameter of a capillary is approximately 16 microns, or roughly two times the diameter of a red cell. Therefore, since the size of the textured micro particles is in the area of at least approximately 30 microns, they will not be absorbed into the capillaries, but will on the other hand, remain generally captive and fixed in place. Smaller particles, including some in the sub-micron range, have been implicated in causing chronic inflammation and may be ingested by host cells. Thus, particles in the range of between about 30 and 3000 microns are employed.

The fibroblast cell is the scar-forming cell of the human body, and these cells range in size from between about 20 microns up to about 100 microns, and because of contact guidance and reduced micromotion, they will form an efficient scar tissue or collagen-based coating around an inert foreign body. Furthermore, such scar tissue will conform to the irregularities in the surface of the foreign body, particularly if they are of sufficient size to accommodate tissue ingrowth. Our previous studies (American Society of Artificial Internal Organs; U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,638,649; 3,657,744; 4,239,492; and 4,240,794) have shown that foreign substances can be substantially firmly anchored in a predetermined location in the body. Because of the inherent ability of fibroblasts to form scar tissue in and around irregularities of the surface, such anchoring occurs in many locations, including locations within the blood stream.

FIG. **1** illustrates a micro-implant particle generally designated **10** which has an inner-core having various randomly distributed indentations or pores **11—11** throughout its surface. These openings or pores are spaced apart by connective pillar members **12**. As indicated above, the indentations, interstices or pores preferably have a minimum indentation depth or open dimension of about 10 Angstroms, along with a maximum dimension of about 500 microns. The interconnective or pillar zones **12—12** which separate or otherwise define solid material between openings or indentations **11—11** have a dimension or breadth sufficient so that the majority or greater portion of the surface is defined by indentations, openings or pores.

Actual particles are shown in the photomicrograph of FIG. 8. As can be seen from the scale of the Figure, the size range of the illustrated particles ranges from about 100 to 600 microns. The irregular particle shapes and surface configurations including indentations, openings and pores is dramatically illustrated.

With continued attention being directed to FIGS. **1** and **2** of the drawings, connective elements **12** are available on the surface of the micro-implant particles and provide for mechanical stability of the individual particle. This arrangement is illustrated in particular in FIG. **2** and is apparent from the photomicrograph of FIG. 8.

As further disclosed in the cross-referenced application, it has been found that inert foreign tissue augmentation particulate matter having a mean diameter less than about 30 microns will generally become subject to

significant migratory loss from the site of injection, regardless of surface configuration absent extraordinary protection. The textured or irregular nature of the surface of the microspheres of the invention, however, imparts to them an apparent size equivalency which, in the case of at least the relatively smaller sized particles (particularly in the range of 30–60 and up to 80 microns), makes them behave, once injected, as much larger smoother particles might behave with respect to host implant or prosthesis migration tendencies and benign assimilation in scar tissue. Particulate matter of the class of the present invention which is of a size ranging from about 30 microns to about 3000 microns and having a textured surface in which the surface irregularities vary in size over a range of about 10 Angstroms to 500 microns.

The irregularities, pores and interstices are designed to have widths ranging from those having a diameter or opening size which will just accommodate the infiltration of a typical connective tissue fibril or protein molecule at the lower end to those large enough to accommodate ingrowth of much larger cross-linked protein, possibly collagen protein, fibrillar structures or actual fibroblasts at the high end. In this regard, it is well known that the collagen fiber is composed of fibrils and filaments. The basic poly-peptide chain is arranged into micro-filaments of tropocollagen having a diameter of approximately 20 Angstroms. It has been found that surface irregularities as small as 10 Angstroms will interdigitate with the filaments on the surface of the fibers and serve to resist host-prosthesis interface motion.

Further, with respect to particle size, it will be appreciated that particle size, particularly of those species contained in preparations utilized in prior injectable compositions, tends to vary over a range within any group of particles so that there will be a percentage of the group larger and a percentage of the group smaller than at target size of the indentations, pores or interstices associated with a give group of particles will also describe a range. It will further be appreciated that one must take into account the normal variation in patient-to-patient acceptance and reaction to tissue augmentation injection of micro particles. With this in mind, certain observations have been made regarding optimum particle size, particularly with regard to the severe problems of unwanted migration and formation of granulomatous reactions.

Observations in a variety of clinical situations indicate that particles less than about 60 microns in diameter can be engulfed by macrophages and transported to regional lymph nodes. Submicron-sized particles may be the most easily transported and may remain intracellular indefinitely. However, larger particles, particles that approach the size of a macrophage, i.e., from about 20 to about 60 microns, may cause the death of a cell when engulfed. This begins a progression in which the dead cell releases its intercellular enzymes (cytokines), and those attract other phagocytes which, again, encounter and engulf the particle with the debris of the first encounter. In this manner, a vicious cycle continues on a larger scale as a chronic inflammatory response. Of course, such a response is highly undesirable.

Particles greater than about 60 microns, however, have not been observed within a cell or within lymph nodes; and, certainly, particles greater than 80 microns appear safe from initiating such foreign body reactions. Further, as in the example below, particles of an average diameter of 100 to 600 microns with textured surfaces having an average indentation cavity or pore size from about 10 microns to about 200 microns have been observed to work quite well. Theoretically, there is no upper limit to the size of the textured particles, and this is borne out by the success of sintered-surface hip implants, textured breast implants and others. However, the useful upper limit of micro implant dimensions is probably somewhere in the vicinity of 1 to 3 mm in defects just beneath the skin surface because particles of a size greater than this may be perceived as surface irregularities when palpitated. Large textured implants have also been employed in breast reconstruction, for example.

It will be appreciated that textured spheroids of the class contemplated for use in the present invention may be molded, for example, by any gravity-free technique wherein the spheroids are formed with centrifugal force equal to that of gravity in cases where the spheroids are formed of rather malleable synthetic material. Spheroids can be fabricated from a variety of inert substances such as polytetrafluoroethylene, poly(methylmethacrylate), poly substituted siloxanes (silicones) and a variety of other synthetic polymeric materials, ceramics and others and different fabrication processes may be applicable to each material for the augmentation of soft tissue. Of course, fabrication of the spheroids from a malleable polymer material such as a silicone rubber is preferred as it will more closely imitate the texture of the natural tissue it replaces. With respect to malleable polymers such as silicone rubber, the following fabrication techniques are exemplary of those that will readily enable manufacture by those skilled in the art. It will be appreciated that a technique that might be preferred for one material may not work equally well for all.

In one process, a malleable stock of unvulcanized polydimethylsiloxane is rolled into spheroids of approximately 100 microns or other desired size diameter. The surface is then textured by impacting each spheroid with an appropriate force. The textured spheroids are then vulcanized and mixed with the appropriate vehicle for injection.

In another successful method, generally preferred for forming beads of silicone rubbers, poly(di-substituted siloxane) may be dispersed in an appropriate volatile solvent and then partially cured by droplets being forced through a specific distance of air from an orifice having a specific diameter. This is a very familiar process technique generally known with respect to the operation of a shot tower in making lead shot. The size of the particles or spheroids is easily regulated by varying the viscosity of the mixture and/or the orifice of origin. As the particle travels a known distance through air, it is partially cured as the volatile vehicle evaporates. The specifically formed spheroid or bead is then separated by a suitable fluid medium. The spheroids may then be pressed against an appropriate surface or impacted by an appropriate force to impart the desired texture, the surface having an appropriate mold release. Partially cured spheroids are then vulcanized by heat irradiation. The particles are then sized and graded by physical means. Spheroids are then mixed with the appropriate vehicle in appropriate ratios, placed in containers and finally sterilized within the container.

Texture can be imparted to the beads or spheroids in a number of ways. In addition to the molding method, other techniques include ion-beam microtexturing which makes it possible to produce controlled microtextured surfaces, chemical and plasma etching and

impacting the beads with solid particles. Of course, it is contemplated that other methods could also occur to those skilled in the art.

If desired, surface modifiers, as explained above, can be incorporated in the material prior to formation of the spheroids or beads or may be thereafter be added as a coating on the deformed surfaces. In this manner, certain materials such as hyaluronic acid, for example, may be attached to the micro particle surface either through physical or chemical bonding in a well-known manner after formation and texturing.

EXAMPLE I

Amounts of particles with average diameters of 100, 150 and 600 micrometers were fabricated with a textured surface from fully polymerized and vulcanized poly(dimethylsiloxane). The polymer was mixed to form a biocompatible solution with an organic polymer hydrogel. The hydrogel was a polyvinylpyrrolidone gel having an average molecular weight of approximately 13,700 and one of a family of such material known as Plasdones. These Plasdones in a molecular weight range of interest are freely transported through tissue fluids and excreted unchanged by the kidneys. The mixture utilized was approximately 38% by weight of the polymer particles and 62% of the gel material. The polymer/gel mixture was mixed until the inert particles were evenly dispersed and then placed in syringes with small pistons placed in the proximal ends. The distal end of each cylinder would have a Luer taper to which an appropriate needle or cannula could be attached. A highly leveraged injection ratchet mechanism was utilized to accept the syringe cartridges and deliver precise amounts of the gel mixture through a cannula into the subcutaneous plane of the ear tissue of 20 large, adult white rabbits. Controls using commercially available collagen derivatives were injected in the subcutaneous plane in adjacent sites in the rabbits' ears using small gauge needles provided by the manufacturers of the collagen derivatives.

With respect to the injected collagen control sites, subsequent histologic sections indicated that after three weeks, no residual collagen could be found at the site of the injection. In dramatic contrast, the histologic sections of the micro particles evidenced a dramatic transition in which the gel phase of the material was replaced by a fibrin and protocollagen matrix surrounding each of the micro particles. In three days, the fibrin matrix was complete, with all the gel having been removed by the host. Connective-tissue cells had developed and had begun to replace the matrix with host collagen fibrils. By the sixth week, this fibrosis was complete, and each individual textured particle appeared to be encased in its own individual inner connected covering of fibrous tissue. The thickness of the implanted area and the degree of fibrosis as measured by transillumination, micrometer and light and electron beam microscopy remained constant for more than a year.

Subsequent histologic examination of the regional lymph nodes at the base of the rabbit ears revealed no migration of particles. Cross-sections of the ear below the injected area showed no particles. Through transillumination, the size and density of the areas of injection were easily and atraumatically monitored for each rabbit. No textured micro implants were found at the base of the ears or in the regional lymph nodes of any of the rabbits under study.

The dimensions of the subcutaneous deposits of textured micro implants remained approximately the same throughout the period of study, as was evidenced by transillumination photographic record and micrometer measurement. Opacity was noted to decrease over the last few weeks as the transillumination became brighter but then appeared to stabilize between the end of the first and the sixth months.

The results obtained with the experimental particles of Example 1 illustrate the dramatic contrast between this material and the injection of collagen-containing materials. Although the collagen-containing materials created immediate soft tissue augmentation, these substances—which are only about 3.5 to 6.5% solid collagen material—soon became invaded by host capillaries and were absorbed. No absorption or migration of the 100, 150 or 600 micron silicone rubber particles was observed, even after 382 days.

In other experiments, particles having an average diameter of 80 microns and incorporating tracer material in the form of gamma radiation-emitting material were injected into the ears of other rabbits. These particles showed no migration from the injection site during a subsequent six-month monitoring period.

While prior work by the inventors and others have shown that surface irregularities preferably are in the 20 to 200 micron range in order to achieve adequate contact guidance of the fibroblasts so as to create or develop a scar tissue pattern that is a mirror image of the substrate surface, it is also appreciated that the particle size in relation to the relative size of the surface irregularities is a factor to be considered. In this connection, if the openings, indentations or pores are too shallow in their depth dimension, or in the event their diameter is not sufficiently great, the fibroblasts will tend to bridge across the defect so as to provide a substantially smooth surface.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the particles indicated or selected for a specific procedure to assist in correcting a given defect are previously loaded into a hypodermic syringe with a needle having an adequately sized interior bore so that upon injection of the needle into the area of the depression being corrected, the particles together with the appropriate physiologic vehicle enables the spheroids to be injected directly into the area of the depression. Appropriate vehicles, as previously indicated, include physiologic saline or polysaccharide lubricants, each of these enabling the spheroids to be injected as set forth.

With attention being directed to FIG. 3 of the drawings, it will be noted that surface tissue as shown at **20** includes a depression area **21**, with the depression area extending into the subcutaneous tissue as at **22**. For utilization of the concept of the present invention, the needle **23** is shown as it is injected into tissue. Particles **30**, of the type illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2**, along with vehicle **31** are injected into the predetermined site, with the result being filling of the depression area, particularly as illustrated in FIG. **4**. Upon withdrawal of the needle **23**, the injected material is left in situ at the selected site. The supply of particles **30** is retained in syringe body zone **23A** for passage through hollow needle **23**.

As further illustrated in FIG. **7**, the needle **23** may be provided with a marker as at **50**, which may be any desired color, to indicate the depth of tissue penetration so that the precise relative location of the needle bevel

relative to a bladder neck **51**, for example, may be gauged without fluoroscopy.

Syringes of this type are, of course, commercially available, and suitable for particles in the low to mid-size range, while larger particles within the size range may require an inwardly tapered out-flow tract. For certain applications, it has been found desirable to utilize a syringe-needle combination which tapers continuously, thereby providing an elongated syringe-needle combination with a inwardly tapered out-flow tract.

Generally, upon completion of the inflammatory phase of wound healing, or after approximately one week, formation of scar tissue commences with this becoming complete after about three weeks. Following completion of the deposition and formation of scar tissue, a remodeling phase or operation may be undertaken. In view of the specific irregularities and indentations of the surfaces of the individual particles, contact guidance will normally allow for the resulting scar tissue to firmly anchor and attach the implanted particles **30** wherever deposited. As borne out by the example, although various biological substances have been used for similar purposes, such as collagen and fibril, these other previously utilized substances are normally broken down by the body over a period of time and digested autogenously.

It is anticipated that the micro particles fabricated of silicone rubber, polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon), ceramic or other appropriate inert substances will mimic the durometer hardness of the host tissue being filled, with the softer materials, such as silicone rubber being utilized for normal subcutaneous fat tissue, and with ceramic materials being utilized for bone tissue. Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) is deemed suitable for cartilage, and silicone elastomer with variations in firmness for subcutaneous fat in various regions of the body. In the event the procedure involves an over-correction, the use of lipoplasty techniques of suction lipectomy with a cannula of appropriate diameter will allow for fine tuning, even after several months or years. Removal of an appropriate quantity of filler material may be accomplished in that fashion.

Specific attention is now directed to the modification of particle configuration illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6**. Specifically, the textured micro particle generally designated **40** comprises a central body portion **41** of generally spheroidal form, together with a number of outwardly projecting pillar members **42—42** thereon. Inter-pillar indentations of generally arcuate form are shown at **43—43**. Textured micro particles of the type illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6** may also be found useful in connection with the various aspects of the present invention. In actual use, these micro particles will be combined with an appropriate vehicle, of the type previously referred to, such as physiologic saline, PVP or polysaccharide lubricant, so as to enable these textured micro particles to be injected into the body. Also, textured micro particles of the type illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6** may be formed of the same material as indicated in connection with the embodiment of FIGS. **1–4**, such as for example, silicone rubber, polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon), biocompatible solids such as, for example, hydroxyapatite or other biocompatible solids of the type listed hereinabove.

Radiopaque substances such as, for example, barium compounds, may be utilized to make the particles more visible. Radioactive materials may also be incorporated for certain applications. In most instances, however, utilization of such radiographic tagging will not be required.

The foregoing detailed description has been provided directed to the micro particles contemplated in the practice of the present invention to render the instant specification complete in and of itself, without the need for incorporation by reference and/or resort to the cross-referenced application.

As was previously stated, the essence of the present invention is to provide novel procedures for treating urological disorders, particularly stress incontinence and ureteral reflux, wherein textured micro particles of the foregoing description in a biocompatible liquid vehicle are injected endoscopically into submucosal tissue in order to add bulk.

In accordance with the present invention, stress incontinence may be treated by a plurality of spaced injections of the aforementioned micro particles into the submucosal space of the urethra in order to provide the necessary bulk. The amount of the micro particles to be injected will depend at least in part upon the amount of bulk desired for the particular procedure. Accordingly, it is not capable of precise quantification. For this reason, the amount to be injected may be referred to as an "effective amount", meaning an amount effective to provide the desired result. By way of illustration, an "effective amount" in the treatment of stress incontinence is the amount needed to provide the necessary bulk to elevate the mucosa a predetermined desired distance, e.g., on the order of about 2.0 cm.

The procedure, which may be performed under local, regional or general anesthesia, is performed so as to provide a series of mounds which usually include the urethral lumen. The micro particles to be implanted are combined with a biocompatible polymer liquid carrier or vehicle in order to permit the contemplated micro-implant surgery to be accomplished by endoscopic injection.

Thus, according to the present invention, soft tissue augmentation may be obtained by direct cannula injection surgery. Following implantation in the desired submucosa site(s), the micro particle/liquid vehicle combination will undergo a transformation whereby the liquid vehicle component is rapidly scavenged by the host inflammatory cells and then replaced by host fibrin. In this manner, all of the liquid vehicle carrier phase is dispersed by the mammalian host and then completely excreted by the kidneys within a few days. In vivo studies of both animals and humans reported in the literature have shown that massive amounts of the liquid carrier injected intravenously or subcutaneously are promptly excreted from the body chemically unaltered. Examples of these are as follows: Rhodes, J. E.: "Various plasma expanders in man." *Annual, New York Academy of Science,* 55:522–525, 1952; Harwicke, J.: *Advances in Nephrology.* 2:61–74, 1972; Kojima, M., Takahashi, K. & Honda, K.: "Morphological study on the effect of polyvinylpyrrolidone infusion upon the reticuloendothelial system." *Tokyo J. Exp. Med.,* 92:27–54, 1967.

The transformation of the injected substances into specific individual micro-implant particles, each encased in a host collagen lattice occurs in an orderly step-by-step fashion over a relatively short period of time, e.g., over on the order of several weeks. First, as previously stated, the liquid vehicle is replaced by fibrin. Then, the host fibrin is replaced by connective

tissue cells which deposit collagen between and through the textured particles.

The following example shows by way of illustration and not by way of limitation procedures steps for treating stress incontinence in accordance with this invention.

EXAMPLE 2

The micro particles/liquid vehicle composition to be injected comprised textured poly(dimethylsiloxane) micro particles ranging generally from about 100–600 micrometers mixed with a PVP gel to provide a biocompatible biphasic solution as described in Example 1. In the following procedure, this solution was contained in a syringe mounted in a pressure injection gun.

1. As desired, local, regional or general anesthesia is administered.
2. The patient is positioned in the lithotomy position.
3. A cystoscope equipped with a panendoscopic lens is inserted into the urethra and the urethra then examined for the suitability of submucosal injection.
4. Assuming suitability, the patient's bladder is then filled with sterile water from on the order of one-fourth to one-half full.
5. A long 16-gauge needle with a cuff one centimeter from the end is passed into the cystoscope or it may be inserted outside the urethra, through the peritoneum, into the region of the bladder neck. The needle is guided by palpitation and visual control through the scope. The syringe mounted in the pressure injection gun and containing the micro particle solution to be injected is attached to the proximal end of the needle.
6. The needle is advanced to the six o'clock position and inserted (bevel up) into the submucosal space, approximately 1–3 cm caudad to the bladder neck, as illustrated in FIG. 7.
7. The position of the needle is checked by inserting a small amount of the micro particle solution. If the needle is properly placed, a bump will appear immediately in the submucosa.
8. If the injection site is correct, approximately 1.0 to 5.0 cc will generally be required per injection site. The injection should elevate the mucosa for a distance of about 2.0 cm. In making the injection, the needle should be held in place for about 30 seconds. The needle is then backed away from the injected material approximately 0.5 cm for 20—20 seconds after the injection is completed in order to seal the injection site.
9. The injection is then repeated at each of the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions and, if necessary, at the 12 o'clock position.

As heretofore mentioned, the final result should be a series of mounds which visually occlude the urethral lumen. This allows the patient to gain needed closure control.

While the invention is particularly directed to the treatment of stress incontinence, it is expressly to be understood that it may also be employed for treatment of other urological disorders by injection of the aforementioned texture micro particle solution. By way of further illustration, it may for example be employed in the correction of vesicoureteral reflux which has heretofore been treated by endoscope injection of polytetrafluoroethylene paste under the intravesical portion of the affected ureter. This is described in, for example, "TECHNICAL REFINEMENTS IN ENDOSCOPIC CORRECTION OF VESICOURETERAL REFLUX", by O'Donnel and Puri, *The Journal of Urology*, vol. 140, November, 1988, pp. 1101–1102.

In accordance with the present invention, endoscopic injection may be made in the same manner as that described in the above-mentioned Urology Journal, substituting applicants' novel textured micro particle solution for the polytetrafluovopthylene parts hereto employed. For example, with the patient positioned with the thighs extended and fully abducted to flatten the case of the bladder,

> Insert the needle bevel upwards into about 6 to 10 mm, of the submucosa (lamina propria) at exactly the 6 o'clock position and 5 mm. should be under the ureter itself. After the needle is in place but before injection lift the needle gently under the ureter so that one can outline exactly the position of the point of the needle. It is important not to inject the paste into the muscle of the bladder and not to perforate the ureter. Injection should be done slowly and the effect of each increment should be visualized. The paste is injected until a nipple is created by the paste on top of which sits the now flattened ureteral orifice like an inverted crescent. The volume of paste required varies with the condition of the orifice and the age of the patient. The needle is kept in position for abut 30 seconds after injection to avoid extrusion . . .

As further described in this article, the needle hole may then be irrigated to remove any loose particles of paste.

In general it can be said that the present invention is applicable to the correction of the various urological disorders heretofore treated by endoscopic injection of particles to fill defects and/or provide bulk. Treatment of other urological disorders are also contemplated by the present invention. For example 1 the treatment of post-prostatectomy incontinence and incontinence of females associated with cystourethroceles by intraurethral injection of polytetrafluoroethylene particles is known. (See, for example, "PERIURETHRAL POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE INJECTION FOR URINARY INCONTINENCE", by Politano, *The Journal of Urology*, vol. 127, March, 1982, pp. 439–442.)

This invention has been described herein in considerable detail in order to comply with the Patent Statutes and to provide those skilled in the art with the information needed to apply the novel principles and to construct and use such specialized components as are required. However, it is to be understood that the invention can be carried out by specifically different equipment and devices, and that various modifications, both as to the equipment details and operating procedures, can be accomplished without departing from the scope of the invention itself.

We claim:

1. A method for long-term treatment of urological and gastric disorders comprising the step of injecting submucosally or peri-urethrally into tissue at at least one injection site a composition comprising an effective amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinyl pyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being of a designed average particle size distribution and characterized by a rough sur-

face having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.

2. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.

3. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.

4. A method as defined in claim 2 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.

5. A method as defined in claim 2 wherein the micro particles are polydimethylsiloxane.

6. A method for long-term treatment of incontinence comprising the steps of making a plurality of spaced injections into the submucosal layer of the urethra of a composition comprising an amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinyl pyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being of a designed average unidimensional particle size distribution between 30 and 3000 microns, and characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, characterized by indentations, cavities and pores forming openings upon the surface of the particles, with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pores being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns, such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.

7. A method as defined in claim 6 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.

8. A method is defined in claim 6 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.

9. A method as defined in claim 7 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.

10. A method for long-term treatment of gastric reflux comprising the steps of making a plurality of injections at spaced sites into the appropriate submucosal space selected from the esophageal-gastric junction and gastric-pyloric junction a composition comprising an amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible micro particles dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinyl pyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being of a designed average unidimensional particle size distribution between 30 and 3000 microns, and characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, characterized by indentations, cavities and pores forming openings upon the surface of the particles, with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pores being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns, such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.

11. A method as defined in claim 10 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.

12. A method is defined in claim 10 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.

13. A method is defined in claim 11 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.

14. A method for long-term treatment of urological and gastric disorders comprising the step of injecting submucosally or peri-urethrally into tissue at at least one injection site a composition comprising an effective amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles, characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of irregularities generally randomly formed therein, and dispersed in a non-retentive, non-retained compatible physiological vehicle, wherein the vehicle is eliminated from the injection site and the micro particles being an average particle size distribution and surface roughness such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.

15. A method as defined in claim 14 wherein the surface irregularities of the micro particles describe indentations, cavities and pores forming a very irregular surface including openings within the particles, the micro particles having an average unidimensional particle size generally between 30 and 3000 microns with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pores within the particles being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the vehicle comprises polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

17. A method as defined in claim 15 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size of 100 microns or more.

18. A method as defined in claim 17 wherein the composition is injected into a submucosal space selected from the bladder-urethral junction, the esophageal-gastric junction and the gastric-pyloric junction using a plurality of spaced injection sites.

19. A method as defined in claim 16 wherein the composition is injected under the intravesical portion of the ureter using a plurality of spaced injections.

20. A method as defined in claim 17 wherein the composition is injected under the intravesical portion of the ureter using a plurality of spaced injections.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 5,336,263
DATED : August 9, 1994
INVENTOR(S) : Ersek, et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-indentified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In Column 12, Line 30
Delete "2.0 cm" and insert -- 2.0 cm^3 --;

In Column 12, Line 33
Delete "include" and insert -- occlude --.

Signed and Sealed this
Eighth Day of October, 1996

Attest:

Attesting Officer

BRUCE LEHMAN

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

[redacted]

Exhibit B

UNITED STA[illegible]S PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFF[illegible]E

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Customer Num: 000000

C. G. MERSEREAU
HAUGEN AND NIKOLAI
820 INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
900 SECOND AVE. SOUTH

MAINTENANCE FEE STATEMENT

The data shown below is from the records of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. If the maintenance fee and any necessary surcharge have been timely paid for the patent listed below, the notation "PAID" will appear in the "STAT" column.

If the statement of small entity status is defective the reason will be indicated below in the "Small Entity" status column. THE STATEMENT OF SMALL ENTITY STATUS WILL BE ENTERED UPON RECEIPT OF ACCEPTABLE CORRECTION.

PATENT NUMBER	FEE AMT	SUR CHARGE	U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	PATENT ISSUE DATE	APPL. FILING DATE	PAYMENT YEAR	SMALL ENTITY?	STAT	ATTY DKT NUMBER
5,336,263	$1,900.00	$0.00	08/052,234	08/09/94	04/22/93	12	YES	PAID	910759.CON

Direct any questions about this notice to:
Mail Stop M Correspondence
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

EXHIBIT C

CLAIM CHART

It is the purpose of this chart to demonstrate the Macroplastique® implants practice the language of the claims. It is noted that Figures 1-8 of US Patent 5,336,263 fairly and accurately represent the actual structure of the Macroplastique® particles and associated methods of using such particles, and that the application maturing into the patent 5,336,263 was specifically drafted so as to disclose and claim the medical device to be ultimately produced and marketed by applicant Uroplasty, Inc.

Reference is made to the following claim chart for specific reference to the structure:

Table 1: Claim substantiation for Patent 5,336,263

Claim	Support
1. A method for long-term treatment of urological and gastric disorders comprising the step of injecting submucosally or peri-urethrally into tissue at least one injection site a composition comprising an effective amount of relatively soft, malleable elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinylpyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being of a designed average particle size distribution and characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination and in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.	Macroplastique® micro particles are used for the treatment of urological disorders by injecting into tissue. Macroplastique® micro particles are typically used at least one injection site. Macroplastique® micro particles are made of a soft, malleable, and elastic silicone elastomer material. Macroplastique® micro particles have passed ISO 10993 testing for biocompatibility. Macroplastique® micro particles are dispersed in polyvinylpyrrolidone, a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle. Macroplastique micro particles are designed to have a specific average particle size distribution. Macroplastique® micro particles have a rough surface texture. Macroplastique® micro particles are irregularly textured with the irregularities forming openings at random. Migration of Macroplastique® micro particles have not been observed in animal or clinical studies. Migration of Macroplastique® micro particles and methods of using such particles are consistent with the micro particles and methods of use illustrated in Figures 1-8.

2. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.	Macroplastique® micro particle sizes range between 100 and 600 microns.
3. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.	Macroplastique® micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.
4.A method as defined in claim 2 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.	Macroplastique® micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.
5. A method as defined in claim 2 wherein the micro particles are polydimethylsiloxane.	Macroplastique® micro particles comprise a polydimethylsiloxane.
6. A method for long-term treatment of incontinence comprising the steps of making a plurality of spaced injections into the submucosal layer of the urethra of a composition comprising an amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinyl pyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being if a designated average unidimensional particle size distribution between 30 and 3000 microns, and characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, characterized by indentations, cavities, and pores forming openings upon the surface of the particles, with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pores being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns, such that the effect of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.	Macroplastique® micro particles are approved to treat incontinence through injection into the submucosal layer of the urethra. Macroplastique® micro particles are made of a soft malleable, and elastic silicone elastomer material. It has passed ISO 10993 biocompatibility testing. The particles are dispersed in polyvinylpyrrolidone. Macroplastique® micro particles have average particle size distributions between 30 and 3000 microns. Macroplastique® micro particles have a rough surface texture with surface irregularities that are generally randomly formed therein. Macroplastique® micro particles are irregularly textured with the irregularities forming openings at random at the surface of the particles. Migration of Macroplastique® micro particles have not been observed in animal or clinical studies. Macroplastique® micro particles and methods of using such particles are consistent with the micro particles and methods and use illustrated in Figures 1-8. Macroplastique® micro particles have indentations, cavities, and pores that range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns.
7. A method as defined in claim 6 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.	Macroplastique® micro particle sizes range between 30 and 3000 microns.
8. A method as defined in claim 6 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.	Macroplastique® micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.
9. A method as defined in claim 7 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane.	See support for Claim 8.

10. A method for long-term treatment of gastric reflux comprising the steps of making a plurality of injections at spaced sites into the appropriate submucosal space selected from the esophageal-gastric junction and gastric-pyloric junction a composition comprising an amount of relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible micro-particles Dispersed in a non-retentive compatible physiological vehicle comprising polyvinylpyrrolidone, the micro particles of the composition further being of a designed average unidimensional particle size distribution between 30 and 3000 microns, and characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of surface irregularities generally randomly formed therein, characterized by indentations, cavities, and pores forming opening upon the surface of the particles, with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pores being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns, such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, The particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.	Macroplastique® micro particles are made of a soft malleable and elastic silicone elastomer material. It has passed ISO 10993 biocompatibility testing. The Macroplastique® micro particles are dispersed in polyvinylpyrrolidone. Macroplastique® micro particle size distributions between 30 and 3000 microns. Macroplastique® micro particles have a rough surface texture with surface irregularities that are generally randomly formed therein. Macroplastique micro particles are irregularly textured with the irregularities forming openings at random at the surface of the particles. Macroplastique® micro particles hve indentations, cavities, and pores that range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns. Migration of Macroplastique® micro particles have not been observed in animal or clinical studies. Macroplastique® micro particles and methods of using such particles are consistent with the micro particles and methods and use illustrated in Figures 1-8.
11. A method as defined in claim 10 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size in the range of from about 100 microns to about 600 microns.	See support for Claim 7.
12. A method is defined in claim 10 wherein the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.	See support for Claim 8.
13. A method is defined in claim 11 where in the micro particles comprise a polysiloxane material.	See support for Claim 8.

14. A method for long-term treatment of urological and gastric disorders comprising the step of injection submucosally or peri-urethrally into tissue at least one injection site a composition comprising an effective amount of Relatively soft, malleable, elastic, biologically compatible prosthetic micro particles characterized by a rough surface having a plurality of irregularities generally randomly formed therein and dispersed in non-retentive, non-retained compatible physiological vehicle, Wherein the vehicle is eliminated from the injection site and the micro particles being an average particle size distribution and surface roughness such that the effects of average particle size and average particle surface roughness cooperate in combination in an autogenous manner to essentially prevent loss of the micro particles from any injection site, the particles remaining to be incorporated as long-term tissue augmentation.	Macroplastique® micro particles are made of a soft, malleable, and elastic silicone elastomer material. It has passed ISO 10993 biocompatibility testing. Macroplastique® micro particles have a rough surface texture with surface irregularities that are generally randomly formed therein. The Macroplastique® micro particles are dispersed in a non-retentive, non-retained compatible physiological vehicle. The physiological vehicle is eliminated from the injection site. Migration of Macroplastique® micro particles have not been observed in animal or clinical studies. Macroplastique® micro particles and methods of using such particles are consistent with the micro particles and methods and use illustrated in Figures 1-8.
15. A method as defined in claim 14 wherein the surface irregularities of the micro particles describe indentation, cavities, and pores forming a very irregular surface including openings with the particles the micro particles having an average unidimensional particle size generally between 30 and 3000 microns with the dimensions of the indentations, cavities and pored within the particles being generally in a range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns.	Macroplastique® micro particles are irregularly textured with the irregularities forming openings at random at the surface of the particles. Macroplastique® micro particle size distributions between 30 and 3000 microns. Macroplastique® micro particles have indentations, cavities, and pores that range between 10 angstroms and 500 microns.
16. The method of claim 15 wherein the vehicle comprises polyvinyl pyrrolidone.	Macroplastique® micro particles carry vehicle is made of polyvinyl pyrrolidone.
17. The method as defined in claim 15 wherein the micro particles possess an average unidimensional particle size of 100 microns or more.	See support from Claim 15.

AJH:32371

Exhibit D

Uroplasty

Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2820
Phone: (612) 378-1180
Fax: (612) 378-2027
e-mail: info.usa@uroplasty.com

June 30, 1999

Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
IDE Document Mail Center (HFZ-401)
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Subject: IDE Submission for the Macroplastique® System

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed binders represent an original IDE Submission for the Macroplastique® System (3 copies enclosed with this shipment). Macroplastique and its accessories are currently registered and marketed in the European Union, Canada, Australia, and many other nations worldwide.

The following information is relevant to this submission:

Device Name: Macroplastique® System

Intended Use: The Macroplastique system is intended for the treatment of female stress urinary incontinence caused by intrinsic sphincter deficiency.

Sponsor: Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2820
United States

Sponsor Contact: Michael Morrell, Regulatory Manager
Tel: 612-378-1180
Fax: 612-378-2027

Manufacturer: Uroplasty BV
Industrieweg 12
5627 BS Eindhoven
The Netherlands

Manufacturer Contact: Susan Hartjes Holman
Tel: +31-40-2926194 (The Netherlands)
Fax: +31-40-2926196 (The Netherlands)

Referenced Files: *Applied Silicone Corporation* Master File Number 645
International Specialty Products Drug Master File Number 78
(authorization from the holders is included with the submission)

INVESTIGATIONAL DEVICE EXEMPTION
for the
Macroplastique System

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exhibit E

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville MD 20850

SEP 16

Mr. Michael Morrell, RAC, CQE
Regulatory Manager
Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413-2820

Re: G990150/S1
Macroplastique® System
Dated: August 24, 1999
Received: August 25, 1999

Dear Mr. Morrell:

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has reviewed the supplement to your investigational device exemptions (IDE) application. You have corrected the deficiencies cited in our July 30, 1999, conditional approval letter. Therefore, your application is approved and you may continue your investigation at the institutions enrolled in accordance with the investigational site waiver granted in our July 30 letter, amended here to reflect 2 additional sites. Your investigation is limited to 8 institutions and 260 subjects.

We would like to point out that FDA approval of your IDE supplement does not imply that this investigation will develop sufficient safety and effectiveness data to assure FDA approval of a premarket approval (PMA) application for this device. You may obtain the guideline for the preparation of a PMA application, entitled "Premarket Approval (PMA) Manual," from the Division of Small Manufacturers Assistance at its toll-free number (800) 638-2041 or (301) 443-6597.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Nicole L. Wolanski at (301) 594-2194.

Sincerely yours,

CAPT Daniel G. Schultz, M.D.
Acting Director, Division of Reproductive,
Abdominal, Ear, Nose and Throat,
and Radiological Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and Radiological Health

Exhibit F

Uroplasty

Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2820
Phone: (612) 378-1180
Fax: (612) 378-2027
e-mail: info.usa@uroplasty.com

December 21, 2004

Janine Morris
Branch Chief
Urology and Lithrotripsy Devices Branch
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 1-301-594-2194

Regarding: Original PMA Submission for Macroplastique® Implants

Dear Ms. Morris:

Uroplasty, Inc. is submitting this original premarket approval application for Macroplastique Implants, an injectable bulking agent intended for use in treating female stress urinary incontinence or SUI. The pivotal clinical study of Macroplastique was initiated on January 7, 2000 (date of first implantation) and was conducted at 12 sites located in the United States and Canada under an approved investigational device exemption, IDE G990150.

The sponsor of this PMA is Uroplasty, Inc. located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Uroplasty, Inc. office is the corporate headquarters of Uroplasty and the location where the polydimethylsiloxane component of Macroplastique is manufactured. The US facility will be available for inspection after May 1, 2005. The name and address of the United States facility is as follows:

Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, MN, 55413-2820
United States

Uroplasty, Inc. (United States) owns and operates a manufacturing facility located in the city of Eindhoven in The Netherlands. The Uroplasty BV office in Eindhoven serves as the production facility for Macroplastique. The Eindhoven facility will be available for inspection after May 1, 2005 and is located at the following address:

Uroplasty BV
Industrieweg 12
5627 BS Eindhoven
The Netherlands

Following this cover letter is the PMA submission for Macroplastique Implants. It is divided into four Modules: Introductory Module, Manufacturing Module, Nonclinical Module and the Clinical Module. Each module comprises one or more volumes, as shown in the table at the end of this letter. Page numbering shows the module number followed by a sequential page number (for example, "3-23" is page 23 of module 3). Similarly, attachment numbering shows the module

number followed by a sequential attachment number (for example attachment 3-12 is the 12th attachment to Module 3).

The existence of this PMA and the data and other information that it contains are confidential, and protection afforded to such confidential information by 18 USC 1905, 21 USC 331 (j), 5 USC 552, and other applicable laws is hereby claimed

This PMA is the first marketing application ever submitted by Uroplasty, Inc. As such, it qualifies for a waiver of the standard PMA review fee. A completed copy of the Medical Device User Fee Cover Sheet (Form FDA 3601) generated by the CDRH website follows this cover letter. In order to assist with the filing review, a copy of the PMA filing checklist identifying the location of all required PMA elements also follows this cover letter.

I have enclosed 12 copies of this submission including 3 original signed copies. The original signed copies include 1 CD Rom in the introductory module containing the patient labeling and a second CD Rom in the clinical module containing the clinical study raw data. If there are any questions regarding the information provided in this submission, please contact me at the address below. Thank you for your review of this submission and I look forward to working with you in the months ahead.

Sincerely,
UROPLASTY, INC.

Michael Morrell

Michael Morrell, RAC
Director of Regulatory Affairs
Tel: 612-378-1180 Ext. 227
Fax. 612-378-2027
E-mail: mike.morrell@uroplasty.com

Attachments: Medical Device User Fee Cover Sheet (Copy)
PMA Filing Checklist completed by Uroplasty, Inc.

Enclosures: PMA Application As Described in the Table Below:

PMA Module	Number of Volumes	Number of Copies (Includes 3 Signed Originals)
Introductory Module	1	12
Manufacturing Module	2	12
Nonclinical Module	5	12
Clinical Module	2	12

MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

MODULE 2: MANUFACTURING MODULE.....2 Volumes Total

Exhibit G

Uroplasty

Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2820
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February 9, 2005

Janine Morris
Chief, Urology and Lithotripsy Devices Branch
Division of Reproductive, Abdominal, and Radiological Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Regarding: **G990150 (Macroplastique® System) Site Update**

Dear Ms. Morris:

This supplement regards your July 30, 1999 IDE conditional approval and September 16, 1999 IDE approval letters allowing Uroplasty to conduct an IDE study for the Macroplastique System. The July 30, 1999 letter contained a site waiver that requires Uroplasty to provide specific information about the investigational sites at six month intervals. Pursuant to this site waiver, Uroplasty would like to provide the summary of investigational sites listed in Attachment 1.

Enrollment for the study was completed in February 2003. A PMA Application for Macroplastique incorporating the G990150 IDE study results was submitted to the FDA on December 21, 2004 and assigned the document control number P040050. The 24-month surveillance arm for Macroplastique patients is still ongoing and is expected to be completed around July 21, 2005.

The listing of sites that follows in Attachment 1 is identical to the site listing that appears in the 2004 annual progress report. Since enrollment for the study was completed in 2003, Uroplasty does not expect the site listing to change for the remainder of the study.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or comments about this supplement.

Sincerely,
UROPLASTY, INC.

Michael Morrell

Michael Morrell, RAC
Director of Regulatory Affairs
Tel: 612-378-1180 Ext. 227
Fax: 612-378-2027
E-mail: mike.morrell@uroplasty.com

Attachment 1 Summary of Investigational Sites

Exhibit H

Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville MD 20850

OCT 3 0 2006

Mr. Michael Morrell, RAC
Director of Regulatory Affairs
Uroplasty, Inc.
2718 Summer Street, N.E.
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55413

Re: P040050
Macroplastique® Implants
Filed: December 22, 2004
Amended: February 28, March 4, and September 16, 2005, and
March 16, August 29, and September 19, 2006
Procode: LNM

Dear Mr. Morrell:

The Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has completed its review of your premarket approval application (PMA) for Macroplastique® Implants. This device is indicated for transurethral injection in the treatment of adult women diagnosed with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) primarily due to intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD). We are pleased to inform you that the PMA is approved. You may begin commercial distribution of the device in accordance with the conditions described below and in the "Conditions of Approval" (enclosed).

The sale, distribution, and use of this device are restricted to prescription use in accordance with 21 CFR 801.109 within the meaning of section 520(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) under the authority of section 515(d)(1)(B)(ii) of the act. FDA has also determined that, to ensure the safe and effective use of the device, the device is further restricted within the meaning of section 520(e) under the authority of section 515(d)(1)(B)(ii), (1) insofar as the labeling specify the requirements that apply to the training of practitioners who may use the device as approved in this order, and (2) the sale, distribution, and use must not violate sections 502(q) and (r) of the act.

In addition to the postapproval requirements outlined in the enclosure, you have agreed to provide the following data in a postapproval report:

1. Results of a 5-year registry: This registry will enroll a minimum of 275 patients and follow them for 5 years per the protocol submitted in Amendment 6 (received on September 19, 2006). The objectives of this follow-up are to evaluate the long-term safety and effectiveness of Macroplastique® Implants (e.g., durability of the treatment effect, the impact of retreatment). Reports will be submitted every 6 months for the first 2 years following PMA approval, and annually thereafter.

2. Results of a 2-year enhanced surveillance program: For the first 2 years following PMA approval, you will conduct an enhanced surveillance program to actively solicit adverse event information related to the use of Macroplastique® Implants. This program consists of quarterly contact with U.S. physicians using Macroplastique® Implants. Reports will be submitted every 6 months for the first 2 years following PMA approval.

Expiration dating for this device has been established and approved at 2 years. This is to advise you that the protocol you used to establish this expiration dating is considered an approved protocol for the purpose of extending the expiration dating as provided by 21 CFR 814.39(a)(7).

CDRH does not evaluate information related to contract liability warranties, however you should be aware that any such warranty statements must be truthful, accurate, and not misleading, and must be consistent with applicable Federal and State laws.

CDRH will notify the public of its decision to approve your PMA by making available a summary of the safety and effectiveness data upon which the approval is based. The information can be found on the FDA CDRH Internet HomePage located at http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/pmapage.html. Written requests for this information can also be made to the Dockets Management Branch, (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. The written request should include the PMA number or docket number. Within 30 days from the date that this information is placed on the Internet, any interested person may seek review of this decision by requesting an opportunity for administrative review, either through a hearing or review by an independent advisory committee, under section 515(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

Failure to comply with any postapproval requirement constitutes a ground for withdrawal of approval of a PMA. Commercial distribution of a device that is not in compliance with these conditions is a violation of the act.

You are reminded that, as soon as possible and before commercial distribution of your device, you must submit an amendment to this PMA submission with copies of all approved labeling in final printed form. The labeling will not routinely be reviewed by FDA staff when PMA applicants include with their submission of the final printed labeling a cover letter stating that the final printed labeling is identical to the labeling approved in draft form. If the final printed labeling is not identical, any changes from the final draft labeling should be highlighted and explained in the amendment.

All required documents should be submitted in triplicate, unless otherwise specified, to the address below and should reference the above PMA number to facilitate processing.

PMA Document Mail Center (HFZ-401)
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Blvd.
Rockville, Maryland 20850

If you have any questions concerning this approval order, please contact Mr. John Baxley at (301) 594-2194.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy C Brogdon

Nancy C. Brogdon
Director, Division of Reproductive,
Abdominal, and Radiological Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and
Radiological Health

Enclosure

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

PREMARKET APPROVAL APPLICATION (PMA) SUPPLEMENT. Before making any change affecting the safety or effectiveness of the device, submit a PMA supplement for review and approval by FDA unless the change is of a type for which a "Special PMA Supplement-Changes Being Effected" is permitted under 21 CFR 814.39(d) or an alternate submission is permitted in accordance with 21 CFR 814.39(e) or (f). A PMA supplement or alternate submission shall comply with applicable requirements under 21 CFR 814.39 of the final rule for Premarket Approval of Medical Devices.

All situations that require a PMA supplement cannot be briefly summarized; therefore, please consult the PMA regulation for further guidance. The guidance provided below is only for several key instances.

A PMA supplement must be submitted when unanticipated adverse effects, increases in the incidence of anticipated adverse effects, or device failures necessitate a labeling, manufacturing, or device modification.

A PMA supplement must be submitted if the device is to be modified and the modified device should be subjected to animal or laboratory or clinical testing designed to determine if the modified device remains safe and effective.

A "Special PMA Supplement - Changes Being Effected" is limited to the labeling, quality control and manufacturing process changes specified under 21 CFR 814.39(d)(2). It allows for the addition of, but not the replacement of previously approved, quality control specifications and test methods. These changes may be implemented before FDA approval upon acknowledgment by FDA that the submission is being processed as a "Special PMA Supplement - Changes Being Effected." This procedure is not applicable to changes in device design, composition, specifications, circuitry, software or energy source.

Alternate submissions permitted under 21 CFR 814.39(e) apply to changes that otherwise require approval of a PMA supplement before implementation of the change and include the use of a 30-day PMA supplement or annual postapproval report (see below). FDA must have previously indicated in an advisory opinion to the affected industry or in correspondence with the applicant that the alternate submission is permitted for the change. Before such can occur, FDA and the PMA applicant(s) involved must agree upon any needed testing protocol, test results, reporting format, information to be reported, and the alternate submission to be used.

Alternate submissions permitted under 21 CFR 814.39(f) for manufacturing process changes include the use of a 30-day Notice. The manufacturer may distribute the device 30 days after the date on which the FDA receives the 30-day Notice, unless the FDA notifies the applicant within 30 days from receipt of the notice that the notice is not adequate.

POSTAPPROVAL REPORTS. Continued approval of this PMA is contingent upon the submission of postapproval reports required under 21 CFR 814.84 at intervals of 1 year from the date of approval of the original PMA. Postapproval reports for supplements approved under the original PMA, if applicable, are to be included in the next and subsequent annual reports for the original PMA unless specified otherwise in the approval order for the PMA supplement. Two copies identified as "Annual Report" and bearing the applicable PMA reference number are to be submitted to the PMA Document Mail Center (HFZ-401), Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 9200 Corporate Blvd., Rockville, Maryland 20850. The postapproval report shall indicate the beginning and ending date of the period covered by the report and shall include the following information required by 21 CFR 814.84:

1. Identification of changes described in 21 CFR 814.39(a) and changes required to be reported to FDA under 21 CFR 814.39(b).

2. Bibliography and summary of the following information not previously submitted as part of the PMA and that is known to or reasonably should be known to the applicant:

   a. unpublished reports of data from any clinical investigations or nonclinical laboratory studies involving the device or related devices ("related" devices include devices which are the same or substantially similar to the applicant's device); and

   b. reports in the scientific literature concerning the device.

If, after reviewing the bibliography and summary, FDA concludes that agency review of one or more of the above reports is required, the applicant shall submit two copies of each identified report when so notified by FDA.

ADVERSE REACTION AND DEVICE DEFECT REPORTING. As provided by 21 CFR 814.82(a)(9), FDA has determined that in order to provide continued reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device, the applicant shall submit 3 copies of a written report identified, as applicable, as an "Adverse Reaction Report" or "Device Defect Report" to the PMA Document Mail Center (HFZ-401), Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 9200 Corporate Blvd., Rockville, Maryland 20850 within 10 days after the applicant receives or has knowledge of information concerning:

1. A mix-up of the device or its labeling with another article.

2. Any adverse reaction, side effect, injury, toxicity, or sensitivity reaction that is attributable to the device and:

   a. has not been addressed by the device's labeling; or

   b. has been addressed by the device's labeling but is occurring with unexpected severity or frequency.

3. Any significant chemical, physical or other change or deterioration in the device, or any failure of the device to meet the specifications established in the approved PMA that could not cause or contribute to death or serious injury but are not correctable by adjustments or other maintenance procedures described in the approved labeling. The report shall include a discussion of the applicant's assessment of the change, deterioration or failure and any proposed or implemented corrective action by the applicant. When such events are correctable by adjustments or other maintenance procedures described in the approved labeling, all such events known to the applicant shall be included in the Annual Report described under "Postapproval Reports" above unless specified otherwise in the conditions of approval to this PMA. This postapproval report shall appropriately categorize these events and include the number of reported and otherwise known instances of each category during the reporting period. Additional information regarding the events discussed above shall be submitted by the applicant when determined by FDA to be necessary to provide continued reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use.

REPORTING UNDER THE MEDICAL DEVICE REPORTING (MDR) REGULATION.
The Medical Device Reporting (MDR) Regulation became effective on December 13, 1984. This regulation was replaced by the reporting requirements of the Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990 which became effective July 31, 1996 and requires that all manufacturers and importers of medical devices, including in vitro diagnostic devices, report to the FDA whenever they receive or otherwise become aware of information, from any source, that reasonably suggests that a device marketed by the manufacturer or importer:

1. May have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury; or

2. Has malfunctioned and such device or similar device marketed by the manufacturer or importer would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur.

The same events subject to reporting under the MDR Regulation may also be subject to the above "Adverse Reaction and Device Defect Reporting" requirements in the "Conditions of Approval" for this PMA. FDA has determined that such duplicative reporting is unnecessary. Whenever an event involving a device is subject to reporting under both the MDR Regulation and the "Conditions of Approval" for a PMA, the manufacturer shall submit the appropriate reports required by the MDR Regulation within the time frames as identified in 21 CFR 803.10(c) using FDA Form 3500A, i.e., 30 days after becoming aware of a reportable death, serious injury, or malfunction as described in 21 CFR 803.50 and 21 CFR 803.52 and 5 days after becoming aware that a reportable MDR event requires remedial action to prevent an unreasonable risk of substantial harm to the public health. The manufacturer is responsible for submitting a baseline report on FDA Form 3417 for a device when the device model is first reported under 21 CFR 803.50. This baseline report is to include the PMA reference number. Any written report and its envelope is to be specifically identified, e.g., "Manufacturer Report," "5-Day Report," "Baseline Report," etc.

Any written report is to be submitted to:

Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Medical Device Reporting
PO Box 3002
Rockville, Maryland 20847-3002

Additional information on MDR is available at http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/devadvice/351.html

FAX COVER SHEET

Fax Numbers:
240-276-4009 or 240-276-4025
Voice Phone Number:
240-276-4040

DHHS/PHS/FDA/CDRH
Office of Device Evaluation
Program Operations Staff (HFZ-404)
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850

TO: Mr. Michael Morrell, Uroplasty, Inc.

FROM: Lisa Fisher, PMA Section/Program Operations Staff/Office of Device Evaluation

Comments: Approval Order for PMA P040050

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): 8

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Robert A. Ersek et al.	**Attorney Docket No.**	UPL0005/US/2
Patent No.:	5,336,263		
Issued:	August 9, 1994		
For:	TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL AND GASTRIC FLUID REFLUX DISORDERS BY INJECTION OF MMICRO PARTICLES		

Mail Stop: Patent Extension
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON_____, THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING SENT VIA EXPRESS MAIL IN AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO MAIL STOP PATENT EXTENSION, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, P.O. BOX 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450
EXPRESS MAILING LABEL NO.: _____.

_____
Renee A. Wolff

Power of Attorney

Uroplasty, Inc., 5420 Feltl Road, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343-7982, hereby appoints all attorneys and/or agents associated with **Customer Number 33072** to apply for an extension of term of said patent, to make alterations and amendments therein, and transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and request that all further correspondence be addressed to:

Customer Number 33072.

UROPLASTY, INC.

Date: Dec. 20, 2006

David Kaysen
Its: President and Chief Executive Officer

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